Notes

Notes on Maryland Lepidoptera No. 11: Six New Butterflies for the State of Maryland

We are all familiar with the destruction of our natural habitats caused by "so-called" improvements and modernization. With such habitat destruction, it is increasingly difficult to discover new species and populations in Maryland. However, with persistent field work, one is occasionally rewarded with finding a new population or species.

On May 17, 1953, a field trip was made to Loch Raven Reservoir. At a mud puddle on the east side of the lake, numerous butterflies were sipping mositure from the edge of the puddle, including approximately 30 male *Papilio glaucus glaucus* L. One was an ochreous colored male. When flying, this specimen appeared to have a color similar to *Speyeria cybele* (Fabricius). When shown to our late friend, Frank Chermock, he wanted to know where it had been collected in Florida, since the specimen appeared identical to *Papilio glaucus australis* Maynard. Although it is extremely unlikely that this specimen is *P. g. australis*, it is interesting to note that an "*australis*" color morph does occur in our area.

For many years we have collected *Poanes aaroni aaroni* Skinner in Maryland, most notably in salt marshes at Chesapeake Beach, Calvert Co., MD. It is primarily a resident of the salt marshes of the Coastal Plain. In Maryland the species is bivoltine, occurring in June and August. The June brood usually represents a color and size typical of *P. a. aaroni*. However, in some areas the second brood has a color pattern and large size typical of *P. a. howardi* Skinner.

Frank Chermock believed these specimens had also been collected in Florida, because of their resemblance to *P. a. howardi*. Thus it appears that in Maryland *P. aaroni* is seasonally dimorphic in certain populations, with the gen. II phenotypically resembling the southern subspecies *howardi*. The presence of these color and size variants indigenous to Maryland is noteworthy, and should be studied further with controlled breeding experiments.

There are several localities in Maryland that are very good for collecting some of the more uncommon butterfly species, such as the Green Ridge Mountain area of Allegany County. At Fifteen Mile Creek, north of the old U.S. Rte. 40, Dr. John Mason on June 6, 1981, took a fresh specimen of *Limenitis arthemis arthemis* (Drury). Bill Grooms later took one specimen of the first brood on June 21, 1981, and two from the second brood on August 5, 1981. At the same locality on June 17, 1982, Andersen, on a field trip with Simmons, collected a fresh specimen.

On the same day Bill Grooms collected the *L. a. arthemis*, he also took several "proserpina" Edwards forms. On June 15, 1982, Phil Kean collected another fresh "proserpina". Grooms, in company with John Fales, collected the extremely rare aberration *Liminitis arthemis* "cerulea" Ehrmann there also on June 23, 1982, while it was puddling. All three of these butterflies constitute new records for Maryland, however, it should be mentioned that "proserpina" and "cerula" are color morphs.

We have suspected that *Satyrium kingi* (Klots & Clench) would be found in Maryland, especially on the Eastern Shore or in southern Maryland. On July 23, 1982, Andersen made a field trip to the Millville area of Worcester County, Maryland, on the southern end of Maryland's Eastern Shore. He selected this area because he had seen much sweet gum, *Liquidambar styraciflua* (L.), growing here in the spring of the year, which has been associated with the ecology of *Satyrium kingi*. While walking down a sandy road in a wooded area, he noticed a hairstreak fly across the road in front of him and land on a gum leaf. As he carefully approached the butterfly, it became wary and slowly flew deeper into the gum tree and surrounding bush. On probing, the butterfly did fly out and landed on a white cedar leaf, *Chamaecyparis* thyoides, across the road. After netting and examing the specimen, it proved to be a female *Satyrium kingi*, a first for Maryland.

The six new records for the State of Maryland may be summarized as follows:

Variations/aberrations—

1. *Papilio glaucus* "australis", morph, May 17, 1953, near Loch Raven Reservoir, Baltimore Co., MD.
2. *Poanes aaroni* "howardi", morph, September, 1953, Chesapeake Beach, Calvert Co., MD.
3. *Limenitis arthemis* "proserpina", June 6, 1981, Fifteen Mile Creek, north of the old U.S. Rte. 40, Green Ridge Mountain, Allegany Co., MD.
4. *Limenitis arthemis* "cerulea", aberration, June 23, 1982, Fifteen Mile Creek, north of the old U.S. Rte. 40, Green Ridge Mountain, Allegany Co., MD.

New species for Maryland—

5. *Limenitis arthemis arthemis*, June 6, 1981, Fifteen Mile Creek, north of the old U.S. Rte. 40, Green Ridge Mountain, Allegany Co., MD.
6. *Satyrium kingi*, July 23, 1982, near Millville, Worcester Co., MD.

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Incidence of the Black-backed Larval Mutant of *Lymantria dispar* (L.) (Lepidoptera: Lymantriidae) in Ukrainian SSR

Evidence of the presence of black-backed larval mutants of *Lymantria dispar* in Japan was reported by Schaefer and Furuta (J. Res. Lep. 18:167-170). As that report went to press, Schaefer had another opportunity to observe black-backed mutant larvae of *L. dispar* in material which was collected in the Ukrainian SSR, USSR. Based on this material, we provide further insight into the incidence and distribution of the black-backed mutation in Asia.

Larvae were collected 1-7 June 1981 by the junior authors and others in the touring party, at four locations in the Ukrainian SSR (Table 1). Collections were made at random and included all available larvae, which were then transported to the quarantine facility at the Beneficial Insects Research Laboratory, USDA, Newark, Delaware, to recover any parasites (none of which are recorded here).

Details on the collected material and incidence of black-backed mutants are tabulated in Table 1. Twenty-two black-backed mutants (1.79%) were observed in the sampled population (1228). This included 8.00% mutants of 100 larvae and 3.34% mutants of 299 larvae at Zaporozje and Kherson, respectively. The larval characters of the mutants were similar to those observed previously in Japan (see Schaefer & Furuta Ibid). Three male and 11 female mutant larvae developed into adults while eight died prior to pupation. No obvious character or aberration was